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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo on with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

A Futile Appeal.

This is the concluding paragraph of the Tammany address to the public:

"Democratic voters must bear in mind that a great deal is at stake so far as the future of our party is concerned. With every branch of the State Govern ment under the control of your political enemies, with the partisan advantage secured by the State Constitution which insures a Republican majority in the Legislature, if we now permit PLATT and his State and county machines to fasten their grasp on the Government of Greater New York, it will be twenty years at least before the Empire State can give its or elect a Governor or United States Senator."

What sort of "Democratic voters" are here addressed? Democratic voters who still believe in Democratic principles, or voters who support the revolutionary platform of 1896? If New York is Republican, what has made it so? If it will be twenty years at least before New York gives its electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for President or elects a Democratic Governor or a Democratic Senator in Congress. who is responsible !"

The body which forced upon the New York Democracy the Chicago platform of financial dishonor and of social disorder. Tammany Hall was the chief agent in accomplishing the disaster here. And now Tammany Hall, vainly trying to sneak out of its responsibility and to disguise the real political issues of the coming campaign, is appealing to the "Democratic voters" to help it recover from the ruin which it has brought upon itself.

The present managers of Tammany seem to believe that impudence is a sufficient apology for incompetence and political dishonesty.

The Orisons of a Silver Chaplain.

The Illinois Legislature has made itself famous hitherto by its devotion to bills against department stores, corporations, and similar forms of iniquity. To have prayed well is to have studied well, according to the old motto. It is clear that the Illinois Legislature has been prayed to excellent well. In testimony whereof read this prayer, wherewith the Rev. David G. BRADFORD, chaplain of the House, began the business of that nursery of statesmen

"Almighty God, we seek Thy presence and blessing at the beginning of another day's diligent labor. Helus, we pray Thee, in the discharge of this day's duties. e men to remember the poor tax-burdened

people of this great State.

"Contract, we pray Thee, the capacious maw of the penal reformatory, charitable and educational institutions of Illinois. May they learn to be content with golden calf, refuse also to worship gold in any other form. Forbid that any foreigner visiting our shores shall ever again have occasion to write:

" 'Money, money, is all their cry; Money's the total sum. Give us money or else we die; Oh, let the money come!"

"And we will ever give Thee endless praise. Amen. The despatches from Springfield record the fact that this petition was "greeted with enthusiastic applause." Yet a House inspired by this prayer made no attempt to slay the golden calf. No member asked to have his salary reduced. Chaplain BRADFORD was so much affected by his sweet words in behalf of the taxburdened people that he could not suggest a bill to have his pay docked or his prayer made eleemosynary. May he learn to be content with less money and refuse to worship the golden calf in any form!

In helping a tax-burdened people example is several thousand diameters more expressive than precept.

The Rejection of the Arbitration Treaty.

Our esteemed contemporary the London Epectator indulges in a good deal of futile speculation as to the cause of the Senate's refusal to ratify the arbitration treaty recently negotiated by Sir Julian Paunce. FOTE and Mr. OLNEY. Its regret seems to be sincere and profound. It deplores "not so much the loss of this particular treaty as the evidence that the United States has taken up and means to maintain an unfriendly attitude toward" Great Britain. In stating the causes of the Senate's disapproval, it correctly dismisses Senator CHANDLER's allegation that England's participation in the bombardment of Crete was the thing which tended more than anything else to defeat the treaty. It is safe to say that not a dozen men in this country ever considered that incident in connection with the ratification of the treaty.

Nor is our esteemed contemporary any nearer the truth when it designates what it calls the Anti-Puritanism of the American people as the prime cause which made them draw back from the treaty. Its speculations on the relative influence of Cavalier and Puritan in the determination of such questions are fanciful in the extreme. There is no such thing as a war party or a peace party, divided on such lines, in this country; and in the consideration of the arbitration treaty the alleged tendency of one section "to fight and love a flourish," or of another to keep the peace and leave the settlement of all disputes to arbitration, was neither defined nor asserted. The fact that Mexico on the one hand and Canada on the other are our only near neighbors cuts no figure in the case, nor can it be truthfully said that we have a class of ambitious politicians whose attitude is that, while we do not want to go to war now or hereafter with "we do want on occasion to be able to threaten to go to war with her." This is absurd, and equally so is the alleged influence of the desire of the average Amer-Ican "to twist the lion's tail," or of the silverites, or of the old Confederates, to get even with the English people. Here and there a man may be controlled by such considerations, but none of these things separately, nor all of them combined, had any considerable influence in causing the rejection of the treaty.

If our esteemed contemporary had looked a little closer into American history, had studied more carefully the lives of FRANE IIN, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and MONROE, and had informed itself more fully as to the present status of the Monroe doctrine and manifest destiny, and especially as to the declaration of the Republican platforms adopted at Minneapolis and St.

Louis on these important topics, it would | is to be interesting and exciting, or quiet have discovered a fundamental and paramount reason why the American Senate could not give its assent to the arbitration treaty. Had it even read carefully the declarations contained in the letter of | July 20, 1895, from that sturdy Puritan statesman, RICHARD OLNEY, to Ambassador BAYARD, in regard to the Venezuela question, it would have discovered certain previous utterances of a lofty and impressive character which ought to have con vinced it as well as Lord SALISBURY that no general arbitration treaty with England could ever receive the approval of the American people. Of course we refer to the declarations that "the political connection between the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom three thousand miles away is unnatural and inexpedient;" and that "the United States are sovereign on the Western Hemisphere." These are not the inconsiderate or chance utterances of a jingo or cavalier." Anti-Puritan," but of a serious-minded statesman who is a Puritan of the Puritans. They are the fundamental facts of our American polity, the faith of all parties and all sections, and the fear that the doctrines by which they are formulated and kept before the people might in some way be imperilled or embarrassed by the treaty, was the ultimate and all-suffl-

cient cause of its rejection. Our leading statesmen and philosophers now realize how injuriously the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, hurriedly negotiated and still more hurriedly ratified, has restricted our freedom of action for a half century or more in Central America. They are constantly on the watch for an occasion to abrogate or neutralize that agreement, and sooner or later they must succeed. Meanwhile, whatever may have been their public utterances in obedience to the Christian senti ment which abhors war and favors arbitration, our esteemed contemporary may rest assured that the American people will never consent to enter into any agreement, however guarded, which will still further limit their freedom to carry out the continental policies by which the United States are to become actually, as well as potentially, "sovereign on the Western Hemisphere!"

Mugwumpery in Alliance with Bryanism.

The paragraph below is from the Boston Herald, a very pretentious Mugwump organ, and it is interesting as indicative of the deficiency in political principle which is symptomatic of true Mugwumpery:

"It is reported that the Virginia gold Democrat are ready to acquiesce in a free-silver platform for the party in the coming State election. They probably realize that there is no hope of carrying th for sound currency in any event, as the Republicans there cannot be relied on to send a man to the United States Senate who is to be trusted on this issue. The election of a Senator is the most important feature in this contest. Senator Dayner, whose term is about to expire, is a strong man intellectually and one nearer the old-fashioned Southern type than most of his Southern colleagues. Unfortunately, Senator Dayle. is apt to be wrong in his view of public questions, but the State can hardly afford to disregard the distinguished ability he has evinced in the Senate."

We hope nobody will skip that extract from the Boston paper because it is in small type. It contains a confession of moral feebleness and degeneracy which suggests that the enemies whom honesty has to encounter are not alone the Bryanite Democracy, but that they include also its professed but cowardly and unprincipled friends. The Bryanites, to their credit be it said, fight in the open. They are not ashamed of their colors, and they boldly declare their purposes. The Mugwumps represented by the Boston Herald are afraid to fight. Hiding behind their false pretences, they are rather trying to help the Bryanites to intrench themselves the more strongly for the campaign of 1900. Of course, no gold Democrat, no man of

genuine Democratic principle, in Virginia or anywhere else, will support a candidate who is nominated on "a free-silver platform." Such a candidate may be nominally Democrat, but really h Democrat than if he accepted a nomination from avowed Anarchists. A Democrat may vote for a Republican nominated on the St. Louis gold platform without sacrificing the essential principles of Democracy. Such a candidate may represent policies which are not distinctively Democratic, but he represents no principles so contradictory, so fatal to the very essence of Jeffersonian Democracy, as those which are proclaimed in the Chicago platform. Genuine Democrats and genuine Republicans are politically of one family as against the spurious Democracy

of the Chicago platform. On its assumption that Virginia cannot be carried "for sound currency, in any event," this Boston Mugwump justifies honest Democrats in making themselves dishonest, false, treacherous to Democratic principle, by voting for an unsound currency! Moreover, it wants them to assist to elect Mr. DANIEL, an out-and-out Bryanite United States Senator, because he is "a strong man intellectually, and one nearer the old-fashioned Southern type than most of his Southern colleagues." If he is a strong man so much more resolute should the genuine Virginia Democrats be in their refusal to assist in continuing his power to aid the cause of repudiation in the Senate. As to his type, Senator DANIEL is not different from the great mass of his Southern colleagues, as they now are, and it is not the old-fashioned type, but the newfashioned type disfigured and degraded by Bryanism.

Senator DANIEL "Is apt to be wrong in his view of public questions," says this Boston Mugwump, "but the State can hardly afford to disregard the distinguished ability he has evinced in the Senate." That distinguished ability" has been expended in betraying the Democratic party and surrendering its principles, yet the honest Virginia Democracy are told that they 'can hardly afford" to refrain from giving him further opportunity to use it against them in the Senate! Senator DANIEL yields nothing, but they must yield everything that entitles them to respect.

Papers like this Boston Herald are allies of the Bryanites, but they are without their courage. They have no strength of principle, no firmness of conviction, but are natural traitors and ingrained cowards,

The Season Is Upon Us.

Sundry invariable prognostications and foreshadowings of an active and interesting municipal contest now appear to the observation of the initiated. As farmers study the flight and return of birds, watch the movements of the hedgehog, acquaint themselves with the appearance and disappearance of the bears and beavers, observe the water courses, calculate the velocity of the wind, and examine the position of the stars, as indications of a coming season, people experienced in political campaigns learn to recognize in advance the signs indicative of the character of a muand ordinary in its course. We will give a few of these preliminary signals of coming political strife:

The first and surest of them all, the in evitable, certain, positive sign of a warm fight, is the early and officious activity of the professional reformer. The man who wishes to save the people from the sinister wiles and reprehensible guile of the politicians is on hand long in advance. When the city is neither to be ransomed nor rescued from his favorite enemies, the politicians, the professional reformer is not to be seen or heard. A really non-partisan, disinterested, patriotic movement does not interest him. He either goes out of town or stays in town quietly. He lets the battle for political supremacy pass by without his interference. But when there is to be a great battle for offices of honor and emolument, the professional reformer is all astir. He meets other reformers at stated times and places. He cooperates in manufacturing and issuing manifestoes. He deployes the sad condition of affairs, and admonishes his fellow citizens to arouse ere it be too late. The first and surest indication of a busy municipal canvass in New York is the appearance of the professional reformer.

A second and equally certain, but less conspicuous, prognostication of a hard fight is the appearance of sundry self-constituted defenders of political rights of the "down trodden people" under the laws of the United States, the State of New York, and the Board of Aldermen, which are threatened with assault from politicians indifferent to the public welfare. The Roumanian-American Patriotic Protective Benevolent and Social Union, the Portuguese-American Conference, the Finnish-American Citizens' Union, the Catelonian-American Patriotic Alliance, the Moorish-American Anti-Political Cooperative Patriotic Circle, the Servian American Political League, the United Andorrian Mutual Defence League, and similar organizations come into the light at such times, meeting in odd places, appointing committees of conference and negotiation, and insisting that unless a hearing is accorded them disaster will befall and political ruin blight the hopes of those who wish to carry on political fights in the city of New York in the English language.

Then there are the so-called associations of "taxpayers," though all citizens must bear their share of the public burdens and are taxpayers either directly or indirectly. These "taxpavers' associations" start into hectic political activity in alternate years blooming, as some plants in the natural kingdom do, biennially. They begin to sprout early in the June preceding a municipal election, but July is the month in which they are in full flower. The taxpayers' associations are already coming up.

April is the month for the professiona reformers; May for the patriotic cosmopolitans; June for the early taxpayers associations. At about this time, too, the "harmonizing unions," established by the impartial, disinterested, self-sacrificing, patriotic, and intrepid burghers, begin to consecrate themselves to the task of bringing together warring elements and sewing together ragged edges, with the noble aim of overcoming the wicked politicians. The zeal of the harmonizers, however, soon burns itself out, and almost invariably they throw up the job when the hot summer weather comes in carnest. Their hearts are right, but their bodies are weak, and they must recuperate in the mountains or by the sea. In July, as we have said, the taxpayers' associations are in bloom. With August begins the lull which lasts until October, when, the decks being cleared for action, the real fight comes on, the politicians take hold, and the people fall into line on one side or the other for the battle of votes in November.

On the European Station.

Although the Brooklyn is on her way to Southampton, thus giving us the most powerful representation in European waters which our navy has ever had, the real policy to be carried out is that of decreasing our forces on that station.

It is understood that the present purpose is to bring the Brooklyn back when she has completed her errand of taking part in the Queen's jubilee ceremonies; and, at all events, she certainly is not now added to Admiral Selfridge's permanent command, The latter is soon to be decreased by the withdrawal of its largest vessel, the big cruiser Minneapolis, which will come to home waters in order to be laid up in reserve with her sister ship, the Columbia. Finally, although the Raleigh has lately been sent to the Mediterranean, the Cincinnati will be relieved by her and return to the United States, thus reducing our entire force there to three vessels, the San Francisco, the

Raleigh, and the little Bancroft. The new policy seems a wiscone. Except on special occasions, in which American rights and interests have an unusual need of being guarded, the European station is not the one of highest importance to us. The war between Greece and Turkey is over, and while we still have a little account to settle with the Porte concerning the indemnity of our American missionaries, this seems not likely to call for the presence of our warships, And, unhappily, too, we have not a very great amount of merchant shipping to look after in European waters. It was observed recently that last year half a dozen American yachts touched at Gibraltar, and that "these nearly equalled in tonnage our entire merchant fleet in the Mediterranean. where at the beginning of the century PREBLE and DECATUR, with a fleet, were needed to protect our shipping.

It is not a long run across to the Mediterranean from our Atlantic ports, and the few vessels we keep there can easily be rein forced, at need, from the home station.

Samory and His Gifts.

The return of Lieut, HENDERSON'S expedition, which was attacked about two months ago at Wa, will of course put an end to the preparations made by the British to send out a relief column, and to punish Chief Samory if disaster should befall it. The expedition, indeed, brings back gifts from this ruler to the British in token of his continuing friendship.

For about twenty years Samony, who is believed to be upward of threescore years old, has been one of the most famous potentates in West Africa. His career has been full of romance. He is said to have been taken captive in youth, and to have become the slave of a powerful marabout, in whose service he rapidly rose to great influence. His next step was to independent leadership, his great physical strength, his bravery. his skill, and his profession of a high religious mission in the Islamite cause giving him a multitude of followers. Before long he had made himself the King of his native region, and presently the monarch nicipal election in New York, whether it of Wassulu, the chief country of West GERMAIN's wheel,

Africa. He kept on adding to his domains until he had consolidated under his sway scores of States, and found himself limited in the direction of the coast only by Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the French possessions

on the Upper Niger. His ambition, however, seems to have re sented any bounds, and he soon found himself in conflict with the French. For several years he carried on a warfare of great energy, attacking the French outposts on the Niger. In the intervals of hostilities Europeans visited him, and, what was more noticeable, his son, Prince DIACULE KAR-AMOKO, once visited Paris. This event occurred after Samony had submitted to Col. FREY, the Commander in Upper Senegal, at the end of a long and stubborn war. But the hospitality shown to his son did not put an end to heatilities. Samony ruled a vast country, containing, it is said, a million and a half of people, and he resented the agreement that had forced him to give up his provinces west of the Niger. A new expedition was organized by the French to complete his subjugation, it being known that he had reorganized his forces, having it is said, obtained arms from the British of Sierra Leone. He was completely defeated. the fortified villages of Senankoro and Keronane were captured, and then Bissan

dugu, his capital. With his power thus broken, SAMORY was content to refrain from further hostillties with the French. He made Bonduku his capital, and was still in practical possession of the whole Kong country in the hinterland of the French colony. It had generally been thought that his experience with the French would dispose him to the friendliest relations with his British neighbors on the Guinea coast, and accordingly it was with surprise that the late reports of his coming into conflict with Lieut, HEN-DERSON'S expedition were received.

Now the aspect of affairs is changed by the tidings that, instead, he has sent presents back by the expedition to the British Governor at Kumasi. It is known that the object of the expedition was to make treaties with the chiefs of the hinter land, and it will be interesting to learn the particulars of the attitude which SAMORY, still by far the greatest of the African rulers in that region, assumes toward the British, and how it will affect the relative progress of French and British influence and of trade.

English Harbor Defences.

Great Britain has begun to extend still further a form of protection for seaports, particularly against torpedo boats, which has been with us left mostly as a matter for extemporizing, although well worthy of consideration in these days of skepticisn as to our capabilities of coast defence.

The basis of this form of protection is the boom, to be accompanied by batteries for covering it against an enemy's attack. It is really, as English papers have pointed out, a reversion to a method in vogue generations and even centuries ago, as the most natural defence against ships trying to force a way through a channel. It became somewhat familiar to us, too, during the civil war. One of its earlier forms was to stretch a chain across a waterway narrow enough to allow it, between two forts This could be raised against hostile vessels and let fall for allowing egress.

The modern systems are more complicated, and those which are used at various British Channel ports are of two sorts. In one, pontoons or rafts of heavy timber are "bound together with wire cables and spiked." These pontoons are in sections, so as to be easily detached, and gunboats are added to help operate and protect them. On one occasion a gunboat was sent against a boom to try to break it. but was itself perforated by the spikes, and the crew barely saved themselves in boats before it sank

Another form of boom described by the St. James's Gazette consists of several thick wire cables, stretched across the harbor in three sections, "with the central sections and the outer ends of the land sections fastened to gunboats. These cables will be stretched above and below the water line at intervals, and will be interlaced with smaller cables, network fashion, so as to provide a small but flexible obstruction." It can be more readily placed in position than the pontoon boom, and, by the aid of winches on the gunboats, can be tightened or slackened. according to the purpose of closing or opening the harbor.

The ports already provided with defences of one or the other kind are Devonport, Portland, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Shear ness, and Southampton; while now the sys tem is to be extended to Falmouth. Berehaven, Lough Swilly, and the Scilly Isles. Of course the prime purpose of these obstructions is to keep out torpedo boats. The main defences against battle ships are the heavy guns mounted in forts and the submarine mines, together with torpedo boats and fleets of powerful vessels. No doubt the danger from battle ships is what we have been mainly concerned with. Still, it may be of use to note what England finds, by experiment, to be good methods of obstructing channels in cases where obstructions must be resorted to.

The Patron Saint of the Bicycle.

The French bicyclists are looking for a patron saint, and they can't tell whom to choose. The most prominent candidates are Saint CATHERINE and Saint GERMAIN, with the odds for CATHERINE.

Some medical men have declared that the use of the wheel robs a man of the taste for matrimony, and the wags insist that Saint CATHERINE ought to be selected by the bicyclists, because she is the patron of old maids. The saint was condemned to the wheel and died on it, but the legend tells us that she escaped the torture; that an angel came down and set her free. At Bourges, some time ago, tourists could see Saint CATHERINE's wheel, upon which the following legend was written:

"Quand cette roue tourners

patron saint of wheelers is due to the old legend of the huge dragon that devastated Normandy, and had its abode in the eavern of Balignant, on the shores of Flamanville. It is related of him that he demanded a child for his food at least once a week. One morning the inhabitants of Diclette, a little seaport about twenty kilometres from Cherbourg, were astonished to see a Bishop, with a mitre on his head and a crozier in his hand riding over the waves upon a cartwheel. He had come to fight the dragon, and kill it he did. The intrepid Bishop was Saint GERMAIN, still called "Saint GERMAIN of the Wheel," When the sea is calm, the fishermen of Dielette are still confident that they see on the water the track of Saint

MAX NORDAU ON SIGNISM. He Is Heart and Sent to the Movement-Ston-

As it is well known, Dr. Theodore Hersl. shocked at the persecution of the Hebrews, initiated the scheme of founding a Jewish commu nity. He was presently joined by the world famous author and philosopher. Dr. Max Nordau, who is sojourning in Paris. It was through their persistent efforts that an international Congress of Hebrews, to be held in Munich in August of this year, was decided

Dr. Michael Singer, editor of Tolerans, New York Jewish weekly, has been propagat ing this noble cause in America. His agitation resulted in a large number of adherents.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of the Congregation Beth-El of this city in one of his sermons took occasion vehemently to attack both Dr. Herzi and Dr. Nordau. Dr. Singer published a part of this sermon in his weekly.

Dr. Nordau in reply addressed a letter to Dr. Singer, the full contents of which we reproduce in the following:

39 AVE. DE VILLIERS, PARIS, May 20, 1897. MY DEAR SIR: I beg to extend to you my thanks for your letter and the clippings from the New York papers. At the same time allow me to congratulate you on the spirit which per vades the copies of your Toleranz you were kind enough to send me.

I cannot, however, enter into an argument with Dr. Kohler and the base calumniator who charges Dr. Herzl and myself with I know not what contemptible ambition for notoriety. have something else to do. I do not live on Judaism, like Dr. Kohler, though I am willing to live for Judaism. And though I devote my time and strength for the Zionistic movement, I cannot be expected to go too far into the sacrifice I am so willing to undergo. I do not subscribe to the necessity of refuting Dr. Kohler and the like of him, nor do I see any use in carrying on a wordy war with narrow-minded zeal ots who seek delight in public quarrels.

The spirit of Zionism was not called into existence by Dr. Herzland the friends that Joined him. It originated in the mind of hundreds of thousands of oppressed and persecuted Jews. It is the embodiment of the desire on the part of the sufferers to be redeemed of their sufferings. Dr. Herzl has only given a distinct form and shape to what vaguely hovered before hundreds of thousands.

To believe in the necessity of creating a sentiment for Zionism is to be ignorant of the true spirit of the idea. We do not propose to make converts, but we do propose to show to those who are Zionists, and as such declare themselves to be, the true path which leads to an organization and the realization of their desires

Those Hebrews who feel well in their present condition, may remain in the same. Nobe ends to cajole or force them from their position. We could not and would not do that.

If Dr. Kohler feels happy in New York, so much the better for him. We shall not disturb his good fortune. We do not ask him to cooperate in the erection of Zion. We do not even ask him to send us workmen to assist in the labor of construction. What business has he, however, to heap infamies upon those Jews who are not so lucky as he, and who expect to ame liorate their condition by the establishment of a Jewish community! By what right, does he basely suspect those who, without the slightest advantage for themselves, nay, to their intense injury, are willing to lend a helping hand to their

As Dr. Kohler is not Zionistically inclined and ices not believe in Zionism, he has positively nothing to do with it. It is an effrontery in him and the like of him to blame and discourage a novement which does not come near him, and which is only advocated and supported by those who from its realization expect to obtain their own happiness. You are, of course, at liberty to use this letter

secording to your desire and liking. ng to you my cordial greeting, I am, with the highest appreciation, your devoted M. NORDAU.

THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SEALS. Information for Those Concerned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT ! I observ that the London Times publishes a digest of the report of the British Fur Seal Commissioner, Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, in a recent issue. It appears that the American Fur Seal Commisdoner, Dr. David S. Jordan, made a bad summary of his season's work on the seal islands of Alaska when he wrote to Senator Perkins a leter last February, which that gentleman read an extract from in the Senate. Jordan declares in it that he has a perfect agreement with his British associate. Now comes the London Times claration that Thompson does not agree with Jordan's conclusions, and says that ft is evident that he (Jordan) does not know enough yet about all the details of seal life to varrant his conclusions!

In the Congressional Record of Feb. 28, 1897. page 2,619, you will find the following extract from Dr. Jordan to Senator Perkins. It shows the public what an exceedingly easy victim the inexperienced Jordan was to Canadian wiles and management:

England shows every indication to do the fair thing England shows every indication to do the fair thing. This intention is especially clear in the fact that she has sent an honorable commission, which is familiar with all the facts ascertained by us, the head of the commission having been with me every day throughout the summer, and he and I being in agreement on all questions of policy, as well as on all matters of fact, so far as was developed by our conversations during the expedition.

Now, Jordan is coolly informed that it is not so by this very "head of the commission." If Dr. Jordan can get no closer to the truth in regard to the seals than he has in this bad blunder as to the status of his British associate, what sense is there in sending him up to the seal islands again this summer and making an expenditure of \$25,000 from the public treasury to nay for the nonsense? pay for the nonseuse?

What a cheap figure we must cut in the Canadian eyes, anyhow! Ignorant officials, inexperienced naturalists, and greedy soal butchers struggling together with the conduct of our affairs on the seal islands of Alaska!

MAY 29, 1897.

PRINTLOY.

New England's Champion Waltz. From the Haverhill Gazette.

Prom the Haverhill Gazette.

Livernore Falls, Me., June 5.—At a ball hold here by the Foresters Thursday night a prize of a gold ring was offered to the lady who waltzed the longest without stopping. Twelve couples compoted. They began waltzing at 12:30 A. M., and it was 5:45 A. M. before Miss Bessie McGraw, the winner, and her partner stopped waltzing. By 2:20 five couples had dropped out; at 3:30 another couple left the floor, and at 4:15 Mr. Carl Richmond's partner fainted and was taken away. Two more couples remained on the floor. At 5:43 Miss Bessie Dain and her partner, George E. Hall, gave up the contest, and so the prize fell to Miss Ressie McGraw, she and her partner leaving the floor two minutes later. The endurance exhibited by Miss Dain was more remarkable than that exhibited by the winner, as she is from thirty to forty pounds heavier than Miss McGraw. For a continuous waltz this record probably not only breaks the State, but also the New England record.

Women Thrash a Tramp. From the Topeka State Journal.

From the Topeka State Journal.

Tombstone, Ariz., June 3.—Addie Curris and Flora Hill, two cyclists, yester-lay severely punished a tramp for strewing broken glass in their path. The young women were resting in the roadside, near Hayesville, when they saw a man scattering something in the path a short distance shead of them. The fellow disappeared behind some bushes after completing his work. The girls rode to the spot, and found that pieces of broken glass had been scattered about with the evident intention of puncturing the tires of their wheels. Looking about they caught sight of the tramp hiding in the bushes.

"You did this!" exclaimed Miss Hill, pointing toward the man. "Come out here at once and pick up the glass."

The tramp made several attempts to escape, but only succeeded after the girls had whipped him severely with heavy switches. The suggestion of Saint GERMAIN as the

Muscular Pedagogues Needed to Indiana.

At the meeting of the School Board Commissioner Hendrickson called up as a special order of business his resolution introduced at the last meeting providing for the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools. At the former meeting the Commissioners refused to kill the resolution by tabling it, choosing to allow it to be considered fully. Mr. Vonerule and the schools of the children who not concurred in, saying that on account of the admission to the schools of the children who will be brought in by the computary school law it would be unwise at this time to abolish corporal punishment. The vote was 10 to 1 against the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Hendrickson casting the only vote for it. From the Indianapolis Journal.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHY.

Some Remarkable Results of the Chassague Method.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Photographers all over the country have been deeply in terested in the reports made of some very successful color photography by M. Chassagne, M. Chassagne claimed that he had discovered a method of photographing natural colors, and some exhibitions of work actually done by him before a number of scientists in London seemed to bear out all he claimed. Certainly he sucseeded in organizing a syndicate which has undertaken to put his discovery on the market.

The State Department received not long ago a pecimen of M. Chassagne's work. It is a picture of a lady standing at a table. The table brass legs and on it is a large bouquet of flowers. The picture includes a large variety of colors. It was sent to the department by United States Consul Mason, who was the first official to make known to Americana M. Chassagne's re markable discovery and claims. The size of the picture is about 12 by 15 inches. The Chassagne process, which has been de-

scribed in detail in THE SUN, consists in the fact scribed in detail in This SUN, consists in the fact that an ordinary photographe taken on a plante treated with a preparation which is M. Cassagne's socret, after being bathed succeasively in yellowish-green, blue and red solutions, automatically solects the colors of the objects which are photographed. A blue sky selects the blue and no other color, an apple selects the green and the red, &c. This automatic selection by the print of the proper colors is remarkable, appearing as it does almost that the molecules of the print are endowed with reason to guide them in attracting one color and rejecting, all others not possessed by the original in nature.

Unfortunately, however, the specimen sent by Consul Masson to the State Department does not entirely fulfil all the expectations which M. Chassagne's extravagnat claims had raised. The result is certainly far behind the results obtained by the three-color, half-tone methods of Kurtz of New York. Kurtz utilized the idea of making three negatives of a subject, one of which photographed only the yellow, or the colors containing the elements of yellow; another print included only the blues, and the third contained only the reds. By this method a painter might take any proportion of red, blue, and yellow and mix them into a nondescript tint, and Kurtz, by his three negatives, would analyze and show what proportion of each color was contained in the composite tint. Then a half-tone engraving of each of the negatives was made, and each of the three colors was printed from its respective half-tone engraving. By carefully super-printing the three engravings results were obtained which were an excellent reproduction of the original picture, though perhaps not quite so strong. Such a Kurtz photograph under a strong microscope showed nothing but a lot of yellow, blue and red dots intermingled with the paper showing therefore the printing of color patterns of carpets and dress goods of all kinds the Kurtz photograph were turned to practical use. The drawback against applying that an ordinary photograph taken on a plate treated with a preparation which is M. Cassagne's secret, after being bathed successively

, with the three-color, half-tone of Kurtz.

Omaha's Smart Woman. From the Chicago Record.

Prom the Chicago Record.

OMARA, Neb., June 2.—Among the great mercantile establishments in Omaha only one is under the supervision of a woman, Mrs. Jennie Benson. For nine years Mrs. Benson has conducted this commercial enterprise, each year enlarging her business until to-day it is next to the largest store in the city. She is an Omaha woman and employs only women. She does her own purchasing, making trips to Chicago and New York. Mrs. Benson is on the sunny side of 40, and, in addition to being one of the leading merchants of the city, is a society favorite and one of the handsomest women in Omaha. She finds time from her business duties to give considerable attention to literature and to society. Altogether she is regarded as a most extraordinary woman. All of the immense capital she is now handling is the result of her own labors.

Killed His Man, Notified the Sheriff, and Walted for Arrest. From the Galveston News

Prom the Galveston News.

ORANGE, Tex., June 1.—Charley Mears and Jacob Richerdson met about two and a half miles above town at 4:30 this afternoon, when they renewed a feud about the killing of a dog, and came to blows, during which Richardson was shot twice with a 44-calibre pistol, both halls passing entirely through his body from just below the right shoulder and coming out in the region of the heart under the left arm. Mears drove three-quarters of a mile back to a neighbor's, told what had occurred, got the friend to come to town after officers, to whom he surrendered, and is now in jall.

A Gray-Haired Boy. From the Louisville Post

Wesley Donahue, aged 13 years, who lives on Grayson street, near Nineteenth, fell fourteen feet from a ladder yesterday afternoon. When picked up it was found be had suffered no se-rious injuries, but that his hair had turned perrious injuries, but that his hair had turned per feetly gray. The attending physician thinks hi hair will resume its normal color in a few days.

Praise for a Woman Reporter. From the Norfolk Landmark.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly, which re-ently adjourned at Charlotte, N. C., put itself on record as follows: We feel under special obligations to the Daily Charlotte Observer for the full and efficient manner in which the d-lly proceedings of the Assembly have been reported, and especially to Miss Addle Williams, for to her efficiency and skill is due the excellence of these retorts.

Miss Williams's remarkable skill as a reporter has alled forth the highest praise on man previous to the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly.

Col. Watterson Accepts the Challenge. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The State Convention of the representatives of the party which last year, in the name of Democracy, repudlated the Democratic creed was held at Frankfort yesterday, and, as was inevitable, reapproved the apostasy of iest July, reaffirming the Chicago platform of silverism, flatism, communism, and anarchy, indorsing the canvass of William J. Bryan, and pledg ing him future support. This action, while anticipated with certainty long ago, conclusively ends all posibility of reunion between the silverites with the Democrats in this State: is a formal opening of a campaign against all for which Democracy stands, and summons every Democrat again to arms to defend his faith and his flag.

Guessing Match in a Kansas Church. From the Kansas City Journal.

A big church row is said to be brewing at Mochi man Bottom, in Riley county. A founday school social was given the other night, at which a guessing game was employed to determine who should be partners at the supper table. A goblet was filled with shelled sorn and the man guesting nearest to the number : grains was entitled to pick the best-looking woman, while the woman guessing nearest had the same choice among the men. Semi- of the Christians of the anightorhood declare that the performance was as

From the Washington Past. William J. Bryan is a larger, a more imperious, and a more fore, ful quantity in the Democratic equation of the present than Mr. Cleveland and all his personal ollowers put together. We do not endeavor to explain it. We simply recognize the tremendous, over

Another Kansas Pailure. From the Topela State Journal.

CLAY CESTER, June 3.-The bloodhounds purchased from Emporta parties have not proved a success as oriminal catchers. They were put on the trail of William Maxey, who cacaped from the juli here Tuesday, but up to date have failed to tree the man.

TREASURER MORGAN'S ALBUMA

They Contain the Signature of Lindreds of Persons Wim Paye Visited the Treasury,

Washington, June & Daniel S. Morgan, the Treasurer of the United State who from public office when fills it York has qualified as his successful to his Connectient home same pers of his four years' resident -and contacta formidable array of autograalleiten fille! with the names of humarche at m withinguished and otherwise. Eve 1 Hillione of visitors go to the Tremmer's mission to inspect the money seems id cach of these has been asked by Mr. Mo. his or her name in one of the all natures of Grover Cleveland, William McKinley,

and other public men vers of all

an album to them, but the mass of other name are those of visitors to Mr. Morgan suffice. Mr. Morgan has never discriminated in making his collection. Britis and krooms of color, Chinese laundrymen, gentlemen of the field ring, and blanketed Indians were all requested to attach their names to the list. Att. Mr. Mos. gan has failed to secure the signatures of any redman fresh from the plains. Turn and again he has proffered a pen to a visitio access In every instance the Indian would draw back and shake his head. After awhile in T learned that Indians are suspicious of signing their names or making their marks in Washing ton. Experience has taught them that lands are likely to change ownership or the gentle art of

scalp raising foresworn by means of pen and ink The most interesting feature of the collection is not the autographs, but the annotations of Mr. Morgan. He has a way of drawing people out about their experiences and some striking out about their experiences and some striking incident in the career of a visitor is noted as the margin boside his signature. This nor was kissed by Mrs. McKinley to-day, is a sample in the writing of the Treasurer. Robert Firstin mons, whom Mr. Morgan guided through the mazes of the Treasury vault, has an appropriate notice. The name of a foreign linguist in characters of a dozen different languages is marked by an explanatory marginal note. When Mr. Morgan requests a visitor to attach his name to one of his books he does it with a mainer that carries a suggestion of distinction to the person addressed.

addressed.

"This pen," he has said a dozen times a day,
"This pen," he has said a dozen times a day,
"has already signed checks and warrants this
morning amounting to more than a million dolars. Won't you kindly use it in writing your

lars. Won't you kindly use it in writing your autograph?
The offices held by Mr. Gage and Mr. Morgan are sometimes conflicted, but never by tersons who read the newspapers with any degree of care and who know something about the flake cial end of the Government. It was only a term of this sort of Ignorance occurred. The Chicago Associated Press sent out from Washington, a paragraph about Mr. Morgan. Back from the padding cell in Chicago of a leading functionary in that organization came this message:
"What do you mean by saying that Paniel N. Morgan is Treasurer of the United States! Everybody knows that Lyman J. Gage holds that office."

SUMMER CRUISES OF THE CADETS. The Engineers' Division to Cruise Along the Coast in a Navy Tug. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Naval Academy

s badly crippled for a training ship this summer by the withdrawal of the cruiser Bancroft for ervice in Turkish waters last autumn, and for the first time in many years is compelled to send all the line cadets of the upper classes on their ruise in a wooden sailing ship. The Bancroft's place has been taken by the large navy yard tug tandish, which, with the engineers' division on board, is to visit the navy yards and leading ship yards, while the Monongahela starts across the ocean to the Madeiras on a three months trip. The Standish starts off on Saturday, and for three months will ply up and down the cosst

for three months will ply up and down the coast so as to afford the engineers a chance to inspect the leading marine shops and to learn the handling of a vessel under steam.

The first, third, and fourth classes leave Annapolis on Saturday on the Monongahela and after a few days in the Chesapeake Bay, to accustom the youngsters to see life, will begin her long leg across to the Madeiras, where she will stop a few days, and then start back for the Virginia capes, arriving the latter part of August After exercises in the bay a brief leave will be given the cadets before the academic year begins on Oct. 1.

Naval Constructor Hichborn has discovered that the Naval bill passed last session authorizes a new practice ship of steam and sall power, but as the Superintendent of the Academy and the Secretary believe an all-sall vessel is better adapted for the practical instruction of the cadets no vessel will be built until Congress changes the law so as to give authority for a sailing vessel.

ALGER ABOLISHES THE SPY SYSTEM Good Effect of Placing War Department Em-WASHINGTON, June 6.-Soon after Gen. Alger

became Secretary of War he rescinded the order under which all employees of the War Department were placed under a constant state of sureillance by their superior kept on them, and their goings and comings recorded and reported. The employees chafed under this sort of restraint, and since ten. Alger placed them upon their honor that have been much more faithful in attendance, said more industrious and efficient than ever before. Thus in issuing the order Gen. Alger did a good thing for himself as well as for the War I epartment. He is so popular with all the men in the building, from the army officers down to the messengers, that they feel a delight in properly performing their duties. Gen. Alger is, may over, so approachable, kindly, and democratic in his methods of receiving visitors and deap business, that he is regarded by almost every body in the department as a personal frank. corded and reported. The employees chafed

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Stevenson's unfinished novel, "St. Ives," will be ompleted by Mr. Quiller Couch. Vienna University has made King Oscar of Swe-

den an hunorary doctor of philosophy. Prince de Saran, the Ward McAldster of Paris, es had a stroke of paralysis. He is de years of age, Tisset's pictures illustrating the life of Christ have been reproduced in black and while sets st

Pope Leo XIII. has published a long latin porm composed recently. In which he praises fragality and points out the evils of intemperature

Sixty persons have been arrested in Moscow and will be deported to Siberia for trying to organiff & general strike in the mills of the Moscon district. Naples is in consternation because the blood of an Gennaro has falled to liquefy this year. The fatture of the miracle is a portent of misfertune. London's Lord Mayor is entitled to west at far is gown now preparing for the commemoration will

ost \$500. No Dunmow fitch will be awarded to a year to married couples that abstain from a larrellag . Weing to the death of Sir Robert Marsh, who revived Polish Catholic priests, incited by the example of

the Russian Orthodox priests fiving in the country, are starting a movement to obtain permission for priests to marry. Mrs. Felicia Hemans, who discovered the stern

and rock-bound coast of Plymouth, and we is the only writer of imaginative literature professed by Liverpool, is to have a monument the all the

A British first class steel cruiser, the argentally building a. Govan, caught fire recently in the teas planking, and an hour's conducting topics many of the plates and will delay the same, whose of

the vessel for a long time. Brandy, whilskey, gin, and rum made to detrait for consumption, in the British estimates is actered for 53 cents a dozen quart bettles, in agree on board at Hamburg. Liqueurs of the sa-facture are offered at \$2.25 a dozen and

An offer of 150, '00 kroner from the Parishets fund has been made to the Parish for enable the actor file expedition has will be east coast of Greenmand heat summer chart of the coast as far north as A England's new crutsers are not the care could

teen-knot boat, connat do becar new 140 154 knots with natural draught, At 2 mm about 20 knots with forced and to prote out, on rel One of the three bars torn lear toow of the Botel du Palais to or tothe people renned in at the fine .

streed trials. The Fox, which it is

curiosities. Shint Edcune, near Lyons, but any art to a cod the problem of distributing electrics elected by the private houses over a mineral roll. lars a month is the charge for sall on

miles from the central station.

saved, the other two by an Fug-